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RECEIVED DOCUMENTS DIVISION

Savings Bonds Campaign Extended to June 30

The 1966 Savings Bonds Campaign has been extended until June 30, "to assure that every civilian and military employee of the Federal Government throughout the world is given an opportunity to sign up for regular purchases" through the Payroll Savings Plan.

The extension was announced by Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien, Federal Savings Bonds Chairman. The drive was scheduled to end May 31.

Mr. O'Brien expressed confidence that the campaign goal of 75 percent participation by Federal employees will be achieved.

The Postmaster General said, "The 1966 campaign is the most extensive and intensive undertaken among personnel of the Federal Government in the 25-year history of the Savings Bonds Program.

"Because of its worldwide scope we are just now gaining momentum outside the Washington area and, for that reason, I have concluded another 30 days are needed to reach everyone on the Government payroll with the Savings Bonds message."

Mr. O'Brien noted that President Johnson is personally following progress of the drive.

No New Recommendations Made on Draft Overhaul

No new recommendations on an overhaul of the selective service system have been made to Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, officials said in answer to published reports.

The secretary covered several aspects concerning the draft in his FY67-71 posture statement.

"In the draft study presently being conducted by DOD," officials said, "various lottery systems are being considered along with many other alternatives."

It was pointed out by DOD officials, "The desirability of selecting draftees at a young age, such as 19, has been widely discussed within the study group, but no recommendation concerning this has been made.

"We are currently drafting out-of-school boys at age 19 and others when they finish school."

THAILAND VISIT—VAdm. Jit Sangkhadul, Commandant, Thailand Armed Forces Staff College (right), accompanies Capt. Guiseppi Macri, USN, CO of the aircraft carrier USS Intrepid, on a tour of the flight deck. 51 senior officer instructors and students of the college visited Intrepid while she was at Subic Bay, Republic of Philippines.

Field Promotion Authorized For Some Navy Men in RVN

Navy has authorized a form of field advancement for enlisted personnel serving in Vietnam who do not have an adequate opportunity to prepare for or participate in the Navy-wide competitive examination.

According to the Navy, commanding officers will be authorized to waive the advancement examination in some cases.

As an interim measure, Navy has also authorized a limited number of meritorious advancements for hospitalmen and dental technicians serving with the Third Marine Expeditionary Force, Vietnam.

SecDef Reaffirms U.S. Position On Combat Units in Western Europe

Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara has again emphasized the United States has no plans for withdrawal of major combat units from Western Europe.

His statement was in answer to recent speculation that such a move is likely. He said this is absolutely without any foundation whatsoever.

Text of President's Remarks at Arlington

There is a special role of honor I wish to call today:

—Lt. Col. Seldon R. Edner of San Jose, California

—1st Lt. George B. Smith of Los Angeles, California

—1st Lt. Leland Williams of Taylor County, Texas

—1st Lt. Revier Harding of Forth Worth, Texas

—Staff Sergeant William Goodwin of Tacoma, Washington

—Lt. Col. Alfred Medendorp of Grand Rapids, Michigan

—Lt. Col. Frank Lynn of Chicago, Illinois

—Major Rudolf Anderson of Del Rio, Texas

—Specialist Fourth Class James T. Davis of Livingston, Tennessee

Who were these men?

Edner was the first American killed in Greece where, in 1947, we decided to help the people of that country resist aggression.

Smith and Williams were killed in the airlift which prevailed over the blockade of Berlin in the winter of 1948-49.

Harding and Goodwin were the first American soldiers killed in the struggle against aggression in Korea.

Medendorp and Lynn were killed on Kinman Island when in 1958 aggression was attempted in the Taiwan Straits.

Anderson was the airman shot down over Cuba during the crisis of 1962 when an effort was made to place offensive weapons on that island.

Davis was the first American killed in the resistance to aggression in Vietnam.

These men represent all those Americans who have risked their lives—and lost them—in the peace-building efforts since 1945.

They were sent on their missions because this nation believes that peace is not something that just happens.

Peace does not come because we wish for it.

Peace must be fought for. It must be built stone by stone.

In the first half of this century we learned that there can be no peace if might makes right—if force used by one nation against a weaker nation is permitted to succeed. We have learned that the time to stop aggression is when it first begins. And that is one reason we are in South Vietnam today.

Modern weapons and means of communications, even more than common aspirations, have created a single world community.

There is no going back. This is the way it will be as far ahead as any of us can see.

We can only go forward to help make that community one in which nations respect the rights of others and live at peace with one another.

For the American interest will be well served if our children grow up in a world of independent nations capable of assuming collective responsibility for the peace. Our interest—and that of world peace—will not be served if nations continue to violate the independence of other nations.

So as our men and our allies fight in Southeast Asia, we are working on many fronts to build a mosaic of peace and human progress.

We are working to strengthen the Atlantic world and, from that firm base, to build bridges of cooperation to the East.

We are trying to assist the governments and peoples of Latin America, Asia, and Africa to work together to lift the burdens of poverty, ignorance and disease.

We ache to turn all our energies—more of our resources—and all our talents to building that kind of world community.

But there will be no community to build if aggression achieves in Vietnam what it has been denied from Greece to Korea to Berlin.

The conflict in South Vietnam is confusing for many of our people.

The aggression there does not take the form of organized divisions marching openly across frontiers.

It takes the form of men and equipment coming down from the north on foot or in trucks through jungle roads and trails or on small craft moving silently through the water at night.

It takes the form of well-organized assassination, kidnapping, and intimidation of innocent citizens in remote villages. Last year, more than 12,000 South Vietnamese civilians were murdered or kidnapped by terrorists.

That kind of aggression is just as real and just as dangerous for the safety and independence of the people of South Vietnam as was the attack on South Korea in June of 1950.

Without the flow of men and equipment from the north, the war would soon end. But what our people see, looks on the surface more like a civil war than external aggression. Peace will never come to the world if the outcome of this kind of aggression—insurgency mounted from outside a nation—is accepted as tantamount to free elections.

There is a second source of confusion. The people of South Vietnam are in the midst of an historic transition. They are trying to form, for the first time,

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REMARKS AT ARLINGTON

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a constitutional government that represents their own traditions and values.

Their country has deep in its history strong regional feelings—and equally strong religious groupings—which have sometimes been in conflict.

As they try to forge a constitutional system these differences emerge sharply. Various groups clash as they seek to influence the shape of things to come. Turmoil results.

It is tragic, in the present turmoil, that some choose acts of desperation to express their political beliefs. This unnecessary loss of life only obscures the progress being made toward a constitutional government. It only clouds the sacrifice of thousands of lives already made for the cause of independence and political hope in South Vietnam.

Seldom has a people been called upon to build a nation and wage war against externally supported aggression at the same time. But I believe South Vietnam is moving toward a government that will increasingly reflect the true will of its people.

That day will come if the South Vietnamese keep their internal quarrels and differences within bounds and concentrate on taking together their first steps toward constitutional government.

But there will be no transition to the politics of compromise and to the secret ballot if the external aggression against South Vietnam is not defeated.

Our policy is devoted to that end. As President Kennedy said two months before his life was taken, "We want the war to be won, the Communists to be contained, and the Americans to go home . . ."

I know of no time in our history when our men in arms have performed with greater skill and courage than those in Vietnam.

They went into combat in a difficult climate, against a thoroughly professional enemy, in an unfamiliar kind of war. From the first days of combat they have not failed us once.

In Vietnam the United States is committed to a decent and limited purpose: to defeat aggression and to let the people of Vietnam decide in peace their own political future. I pledge to those who have died there —to those who have been wounded—to those who are fighting—to those who may fight, that we shall help the people of South Vietnam see this through.

On this Memorial Day, it is right for us to remember the living and the dead for whom the call of their country has meant pain and sacrifice.

A grateful nation is in their debt.

Day of Prayer for Peace Proclaimed by President

Americans will be fighting and dying in Vietnam this Memorial Day, 1966, in fulfillment of our commitment to freedom. Their sacrifice is part of an ancient legacy that begins with man's first act of transcendant courage, and that contains all that is noble and selfless in human character.

Our own liberty was won in struggle against tyranny. In two world wars and in Korea, brave Americans and their allies gave their lives that men might live and prosper in freedom.

We shall not forsake their sacrifice. We shall—because we must—persevere.

We are totally committed to defeat this aggression.

This nation has never left the field of battle in abject surrender of a cause for which it has fought.

We shall not do so now.

We shall see this through.

Yet as we protect freedom by courage in arms, we shall every day continue the search for an honorable peace.

It is tragic that young lives must be sacrificed, that great sums must be spent for the instruments of war, when the work of peace awaits man's accomplishment in every land. America today—as in past years—is prepared to join in that work with any nation whose devotion is to peace with its neighbors, and a better life for its people. Let the guns of aggression be silent, we say, that the sounds of the builders, of the planters, of the teachers, may be heard.

On this Memorial Day, as we honor the memory of brave men who have borne our colors in war, we pray to God for His mercy. We pray for the wisdom to find a way to end this struggle of nation against nation, of brother against brother. We pray that soon we may begin to build the only true memorial to man's valor in war—a sane and hopeful environment for the generations to come.

The Congress, in a joint resolution approved May 11, 1950 (64 Stat. 158), has requested the President to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe each Memorial Day as a day of prayer for permanent peace and designating a period during each such day when the people of the United States might unite in such application:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Memorial Day, Monday, May 30, 1966, as a day of prayer for permanent peace, and I designate the hour beginning in each locality at eleven o'clock

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Name Special Consultant To DOD Manpower Chief

B. F. "Sandy" Coggan has been named special consultant to Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower) Thomas D. Morris to conduct management studies of military support services in the CONUS and overseas.

President of San Diego International Development Corporation, Mr. Coggan's position as consultant will include studies of exchanges, commissaries and armed forces hospitals down to base level.

His findings will be reported directly to Secretary Morris.

A former Army officer, Mr. Coggan has held top management and executive positions in industry and business.

In 1960, Mr. Coggan was recipient of the National Management Association's Gold Knight Award as the outstanding management man of the year.

An electrical engineering graduate of Michigan State University, Mr. Coggan has attended the USAF and Navy War Colleges.

Optical Character Reader To Speed Navy Pay System

Navy's Comptroller and Bureau of Personnel are going to use Optical Character Recognition (OCR) equipment that can optically read printed information, convert the information to computer language and produce a magnetic tape for processing without human intervention.

Officials said automation of military pay at a central location presented a problem of converting data into computer language from one-million typewritten documents monthly.

Use of OCR was decided upon after studies of various methods of source data automation.

Because of the relationship of military pay and personnel systems, officials said, equipment will be acquired jointly by the Bureau of Naval Personnel and the Office of the Navy Comptroller.

B. F. "Sandy" Coggan

Modernization Underway At AF Minuteman Units

Modernization of Air Force Minuteman ICBM units is underway with the 449th Strategic Missile Sq, Grand Forks AFB, N.D., first to be equipped with the larger, more powerful Minuteman II.

The Minuteman II has increased range and targeting capabilities over the Minuteman I, 800 of which are in operational status at five other bases.

Another 150 missiles will be added to the operational inventory to complete a 1,000-missile total Minuteman force.

The Minuteman wing at Whiteman AFB, Mo., is being modernized, with similar programs to follow at Malmstrom AFB, Mont.; Ellsworth AFB, S.D.; Minot AFB, N.D.; and Francis E. Warren AFB, Wyo.

Space Available Travel Limited

Air space available travel from Travis AFB, Calif., and McChord AFB, Wash., is extremely limited, Air Force announced.

Officials said persons seeking travel space while on ordinary leave should expect delays in securing flights and should have funds to defray personal and travel expenses.

U.S. Officials Pleased With Dominican Progress

High government officials said they are very pleased with progress made in the Dominican Republic in the last year.

They said this is particularly noticeable, when compared with earlier conditions when food and other essentials were scarce or non-existent, to present state of economic and political stability.

The Organization of American States and Inter-American Peace Force were the only things that prevented a blood bath in the republic, the officials said.

PRAYER FOR PEACE

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in the morning of that day as a time to unite in such prayer.

I urge the press, radio, television, and all other information media to cooperate in this observance.

I also urge all of the people of this Nation to join me in prayer to the Almighty for the safety of our Nation's sons and daughters in Vietnam, for His blessing on those who have sacrificed their lives for this Nation in this and all other struggles, and for His aid in building a world where freedom and justice prevail, and where all men live in friendship, understanding, and peace.

By House Concurrent Resolution 587, the Eighty-ninth Congress has officially recognized that the patriotic tradition of observing Memorial Day began one hundred years ago in Waterloo, New York. In conformity with the request contained in that concurrent resolution, it is my privilege to call attention to the centennial observance of Memorial Day in Waterloo, New York, on May 30, 1966.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

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